No. 25. VOL. IV.

The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1805.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

The Limner.

MR. EDITOR,

EGOTISM is a fault, from which very few of us are exempt. Newspaper editors, (I mean only those who sometimes write paragraphs) and newspaper essayists, in particular, are generally egotists. But I believe the world cannot produce another man, who so uniformly makes *great I*, the first letter of his alphabet, as Tom Paine. In my late excursion, however, I came across a person, who fell but little short of him in that respect, though in all others he was totally different—*he had the appearance and deportment of a gentleman.*

I took my seat in the mail-stage, with five other passengers, all strangers to me, and who appeared to be but little acquainted with each other. "It is an uncomfortable mode of travelling" said the egotist—"I wish I had taken my horse and sulkey. I have just bought one of the best horses and the finest sulkey in the state." The stage plunged into a deep rut, with such violence, that every passenger was jostled from his seat. "Cursed roads," exclaimed Mr. Egomet after he had recovered his seat, "it puts me in mind of a droll affair I lately had with the road commissioners in our town. I convinced them of the necessity of attending to their duty." He then told a long story, of which I heard but very little, and ended with saying—"I did not want the money myself; I gave it to the poor." We passed an elegant house. "A fine situation," remarked one of the passengers. 'Tolerable' replied Egomet, "but I would not give my house in town for five of it. I got mine, a great bargain, too. I knew how the business was situated; and so, took advantage—having all the cash by me." The next thing that drew our attention, was a carriage, with a lady very transparently dressed. A word was dropped about the *lightness* of fashionable female cloathing. "Ay," interrupted Egomet, "the lightness of female cloathing! that reminds me of a funny joke that I gave a lady of the first circle the other evening in company. I offered to bet her my gold watch against one kiss, that every article of her dress could be drawn through my ring"—holding up his hand and displaying an elegant diamond ring. A gentleman passed with a very neat cane. "By G—d!" exclaimed Egomet, if I did not know positively that I left my gold-headed cane locked up at home, I could swear that man had stolen it."

You may suppose, Mr. Editor, that by this time, we were all convinced that Mr. Egomet, was a man of high standing; and, thus far, it would appear that he was excessively ostentatious. Circumstances, however, soon arose, which let us into a knowledge of his true character. Egotism, monstrous Egotism, was his foible. He chose to be the hero of every tale. He wished to be thought an adept in every thing. We halted for dinner. A roasted pig was brought on. He carved it with great dexterity. "This pig is badly dressed," said he—"I always dress my own pigs at home. I trust nobody else with it." A buxom girl waited upon the table. She stepped out of the room. "I never see one of these tavern-maids," said Egomet, "but I think of a curious frolic I once had"————She came in and interrupted him. After dinner, we heard a noise at the door. Two fellows were engaged in boxing. They fought badly, and were parted. "Blundering dogs!" exclaimed Egomet, "I could whip a dozen such in ten minutes."

In the afternoon, passing a large field, we heard the the report of a gun. A man had shot a lark. "I am very fond of that sport," said Egomet—"I have a fowling-piece at home that cost me forty-seven guineas in London; and it was cheap enough too. I never missed my mark with her but once, and then she was very foul."—Crossing a stream, we saw a boy angling for trout. This gave rise to a tedious story about angling; and thus the whole day passed, no person having an opportunity to speak but Mr. Egomet; and he carefully avoiding every subject but himself. As I am something of an egotist myself, you may conclude I was not a little pleased to find that he had got to his journey's end that evening.

PETER PALLET.

COMMUNICATION.

IT is said that an express has been sent on to the executive of this state, urging that an extra session of the legislature ought to be immediately called, in order to pass an act, to maintain the dignity of our *Ten Pound Justices*, by which they may fine, imprison and bind over every person who treats them with insolence.

TWIG.

Editor's Closet.

TRUTH IN EVIDENCE.

I cannot deny that I feel a peculiar pleasure in being enabled to lay before my readers the following document; as it must serve to convince them that some of the most serious charges which I have hitherto published against the President, are not only TRUE, but are of such a nature, that, had I been permitted, I could have proved them in a court of justice. Whether any of Mr Jefferson's political partizans will think the worse of him, for all these things, I know not—nor do I care—having no other object in view in republishing this statement, than to clear myself of the imputation of wantonly calumniating him.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

"When men of infamy to grandeur soar,
They light a torch to shew their shame the more."

THE various charges which I have advanced against Mr. Jefferson, and which from a complete conviction of their truth, I pledged myself to support, instead of silencing the head-strong advocates of the distinguished profligate, have produced nothing but a torrent of personal abuse. Every statement criminating Mr. Jefferson, advanced by the federalists, has been represented as the offspring of infernal malice, fostered by party spirit without principle, and tending to blast unjustly a character in itself pure, amiable, and deserving the esteem and approbation of good men. The supporters of the President with an affected confidence in the fairness of his reputation, have admitted that the crimes of which he was accused were disgraceful, were shocking, were incredible. They have even declared that were the accusations supported by proper evidence they would no longer defend but renounce him. Yet said they no evidence exists;—it is anonymous slander; it is abominable falshood, and the unspotted virtue of the persecuted JEFFERSON will triumph over slander and be transmitted in the page of history for the example of his successors.

The following communication is from THOMAS TURNER, Esq. of Virginia; a gentleman of very respectable character, and whose veracity will not be questioned. It will be seen by the close of the letter that he does not hesitate to lend his name, and pledge his personal responsibility for the truth of his allegations.

LETTER.

"SIR,

"After my note of last week, I shall, without circumlocution, enter upon the several subjects embraced by your letter of the 14th ultimo, and answer the interrogatories therein proposed, with all the perspicuity in my power, and all the light, afforded by *my own* knowledge of facts, and by *respectable information* recently obtained in Richmond.

"At the time Petersburgh was occupied by the British Troops, under command of Generals *Philips* and *Arnold*, Mr. JEFFERSON, who was then Governor of the state, did participate in the partial consternation excited by the situation of the British Army, and *did abandon the seat of Government*, at a period, and with an awkward precipitation, indicative of timidity, unwarranted by any immediate movement of the enemy, and forbidden by a regard to those duties, which belong to the station he held. This fact is well recollected, and can be proved by many of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of the city of Richmond, and I believe would not be denied by the *candid* supporters of Mr. JEFFERSON himself.

The sequel of his conduct, after the assembly returned to Charlottesville, and on the approach of Colonel Tarlton, to that place, stands attested by thousands of witnesses, and can never be forgotten by those of his countrymen, who respect the character of of a firm and virtuous publick officer, and who abhor that of the dastardly traitor to the trust reposed in him. His retreat or rather his *flight* from *Monticello* on the information that Tarlton had penetrated the country and was advancing to Charlottesville, was effected with such hurried abruptness, as to produce a fall from his horse, and a dislocation of the shoulder. In this situation he proceeded about sixty miles south, to the county of Bedford, whence he forwarded his resignation to the Assembly, (who had in the mean time removed to Stanton and) who thereupon elected General Nelson Governor. These circumstances are *substantially*, and *literally* true; nay, the abdication of the Government, must be a matter of record.

Mr. JEFFERSON's encouragement of *Callender*, and his rewarding that miscreant, for the blackest effusions of the blackest calumny, that ever escaped the envenomed pen of a villlain, are circumstances as well known in Richmond, and as susceptible of positive proof, as is the circumstance of his having delivered an inaugural speech or any thing else of the most public notoriety. The facts are these. On Callender's sending the proof sheets of the "Prospect before us," for the inspection of Mr. JEFFERSON, he received a note fraught with extravagant acknowledgements of the merit of the work, and authorizing him to call on Mr. George Jefferson of Richmond for fifty dollars. When the first part of the second volume of the "Prospect" appeared, Callender received a second note of thanks, covering fifty dollars more. It is to be observed, that one of those notes is without signature, but JEFFERSON's hand writing is too remarkable to be mistaken, by those who are in the habit of seeing it. The letters were deposited, with a Mr. Davis of Richmond, and whilst in his possession were examined by many Gentlemen of respectability, all of whom recognized the hand writing; and farther it has been repeatedly acknowledged by Mr. G. Jefferson, that he did pay the money as instructed by his kinsman.

On the remission of *Callender's* fine, I need not dilate—it being a thing of official stamp, and of course in the possession of all.

The third subject alluded to, in your letter, is "the affair of Mr. Walker"—an affair whose monstrous atrocity, whose diabolical turpitude, whose extensive, continued, and deliberate villany, defy the powers of the strongest pen, and can only be conceived by those, who have seen, and attentively perused, the documents unfolding the whole of this unparalleled transaction—*This I have done*. I will as briefly as I can, give you the substance of, and dispatch this hateful subject.—

The father of Col. John Walker was the guardian of Mr. JEFFERSON, and advanced a part of those funds, which were applied to the education of the latter—an education affording those talents, which have been so strangely perverted, which have been insidiously employed, in the conception of schemes, foul, ungrateful, horrible. At a very early period of their lives, Colonel Walker, and Mr. JEFFERSON contracted an attachment which grew up with their years, and ripened into the closest intimacy—Their professions were mutual; their confidence unbounded—whilst things were in this situation Mr. JEFFERSON was meditating the unnatural purpose, of seducing the wife of his best friend, and to this end, (taking advantage of the confidence of Col. Walker, and availing himself of the timidity of the lady, whose affection for her husband, forbade the disclosure of a transaction, which might lead to an exposure of his life) devoted himself for ten years, repeatedly and assiduously making attempts, which were as repeatedly, and with horror repelled. FOR TEN YEARS was this purpose pursued, and at last abandoned,) *as he himself acknowledges*) from the inflexible virtue of the lady, and followed (as he also acknowledges) by the deepest and most heart wounding remorse—All this, I HAVE SEEN; NOT in Newspapers, not in extracts, not in copies of letters—*I HAVE SEEN IT*, in the *ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN Messrs. WALKER and JEFFERSON*, every letter of which, bears the signature of the writer, or has been since aknowledged by him, under his own hand. In this correspondence Mr. JEFFERSON repeatedly, and fervently confesses, that the guilt is all his own—the innocence all Mrs. Walker's; and that he shall never cease to revere, and attest the purity of her character, and to deprecate his unpardonable, and unsuccessful atttempt to destroy her. His contrition, his misery is asserted in the warmest terms, and his acquittal of Mrs. Walker, pronounced in the strongest language of his pen—Amongst other concessions, he owns, that in order to cover the real cause of the separation between Col. Walker and himself, he did

FABRICATE A NOTE respecting an unsettled account which he said, had produced the schism, and which he expressly acknowledges HAD NO FOUNDATION IN TRUTH.—Let it not be forgotten, that the attempts against the honor of Mrs. Walker were carried on DURING THE LIFE OF MRS. JEFFERSON, than whom a better woman, and better wife never existed.

* * * * * * *

I observe you have omitted one prominent feature in the dark picture of this disdistinguished *Citizen's life*—namely, his conduct to Mr. Gabriel Jones. As this serves to constitute an essential link in the extensive chain, I will give it you—When Mr. JEFFERSON first turned out in the practice of the law, several gentlemen with a view to encourage talents, and assist a young man of merit, aided him both with their personal exertions, and advances of money—of the latter Mr. Jones was one of the most distinguished, and lent him *in specie*, a sum of money, to be returned when convenient to the borrower. Some considerable time afterwards, (I think in the year 1779) when our paper currency, had not merely *depreciated*, but had entirely sunk into nought, Mr. Jones received by his daughter, Mrs. Harvey, a note from Mr. Jefferson, enclosing *in paper*, the amount he had borrowed in *gold and silver*, and demanding his bond. Mr. Jones, indignant at such treatment, and appreciating the transaction, by its merit, enclosed the bond to Mr. J. accompanied by the paper money tendered, and such remarks as the nature of the case, was calculated to suggest. The consequence was a full discharge of the debt, *in specie*: whereby a virtual acknowledgement was made of the dishonourableness of the former tender.

I have now, Sir, discharged, what I consider a duty, in communicating such facts as were in my possession; all of which I believe to be substantially true; and most of which I affirm to be so.—Should this letter, in any degree, have a tendency to aid the cause of virtue, or arrest the progress of vice, I shall stand abundantly remunerated, for any exertions on my part to produce such an end. If you find occasion to do so, you are at liberty to make use of my name, in this business—If not necessary, I have no particular inclination to appear in it—Respectfully your's.

THOMAS TURNER.

Such is the horid detail, and such the evidence, I have to lay before the public. This evidence though complete, is not solitary. In addition to the respectable testimony of Mr. TURNER, I am authorised to quote DAVID M. RANDOLPH, Esq. late marshal of Virginia, as knowing the facts, relative to the affair of Mr. Walker, and willing, at any time, to vouch for the truth of them. And he, says my correspondent, could unfold tales which would cause Mr Jefferson to tremble.

At the tribunal of public opinion I now appear. The truth I have advanced repecting Mr. Jefferson, must be acknowledged to affect his reputation in the deepest manner; and in a republican government, where it is deemed highly important, and where every provision is made, to ascertain the real characters of public officers, this publication must appear a duty incumbent. Mr. Jefferson never did me nor any of my connections a personal injury. This investigation and developement have resulted only from a strong sense that circumstances so atrocious ought to be known, and particularly in a government, which cannot exist unless supported by publick virtue.

The loud call for names, and the importance of fixing the charges against Mr. Jefferson in a point of view not to be controverted, determined me to write to Virginia, there I first learned to abhor the character of a man, who has since risen to the highest honors this degraded country can bestow, and there I first acquired that knowledge of facts which has enabled me to assume the bold tone of accusation, so offensive to his friends.

The very evidence so loudly demanded, and with such misplaced, anticipated exultation, is now before the public. Are firmness, and common honesty requisite qualities for the office Mr. *Jefferson* sustains, and for which he may again be a candidate, read the foregoing particulars of his life and judge. Even the modern philosopher, who has *no regard* to the sacred importance of religion, must here find cause to blush for the sake of his country, and feel anxious for her fate. But to those who regard the principles of moral obligation, who revere the sacred dictates of religion and who cannot view crimes of the blackest hue without a heartfelt detestation of the perpetrator, let them peruse this picture, and look at the situation of our nation, with such a man at its head.

Few among the democrats have had the hardihood to declare publicly, that it is of no consequence whether a distinguished officer of government be an exemplary or an abandoned character. They have generally admitted that the statements respecting Mr. Jefferson were important, if true: but on the authors of such statements they have heaped unqualified censure, and even execration. It being now proved that the reputed libels on the President were positively *matters of fact*, we trust there will hereafter be a little more delicacy exhibited by our opponents. On this they may rely, that any attempt at evasion or equivocation shall be followed by accumulated evidence. The good people of America have been long enough the dupes of impostors and ignorant men; the press owes to society the services of which it is capable, and it is to be hoped public opinion is not yet too corrupt to be corrected. If so we shall be slaves indeed.

In the last Bee, a song is published, which the editor says "is given to be cut out for convival purposes, rather than for its merit or novelty." I don't wonder that Holt thought some apology necessary for publishing such a thing; for, excepting the famous song of "Jefferson and Liberty," I have not seen a more wretched string of verses these five years. As the democrats seem to be ill-supplied with songs, as well as talents to write them, we beg leave to advise them to order Holt to republish the following, noting, at the same time that it is "to be cut out for convivial purposes." It was written and published soon after Mr. Jefferson's first accession to the "presidential place." The author is not known to us.

REPUBLICAN SONG.

"THERE was a cow, went thro' the street,
And she went thro' the street, sir,
If she had not gone thro' the street,
She'd not gone thro' the street, sir.
And as she went along the street,
She thro' the street did go, sir,
She would have gone as fast again,
Had she not gone so slow, sir.

There was a dog, laid by a wall
All snug upon the grass, sir,
And he jump'd up and scar'd the cow
As she did onward pass, sir.

The cow was frightened at the sight,
And in her fearful fit, sir,
She turn'd all suddenly about
And fell into a pit, sir.

And in the ditch she still remains
And there she will remain, sir,
Yes she shall stay forever there
Till she comes out again, sir.

Now as we deal in rhetorick,
You see what here is meant, sir,
The cow that fell into the ditch
Is the old president, sir.

And Jefferson's the noble dog
That started from the wall, sir,
'Twas he that started from the grass,
And caus'd John Adams' fall, sir.

Then liberty, equality
Shall flourish in our strain, sir,
They shall continue in our land,
Long as they here remain, sir.

For Jefferson's the noble dog
That made the old cow stir, sir,
Yes he's the people's noble dog,
And Burr's the noble cur, sir,

Hurraw for Jefferson and Burr, sir,
For Jefferson and Burr, sir.

If the editor of the Salem Register will write *English*, or any other *living* language, I will "*presume* to answer." What is meant by "*whether* do the measures in Massachusetts tend?"—His sentences are as much disconnected as cross-readings.

The commander of Gun-Boat, No. 7, in his letter to the secretary of the navy, says, "No. 7, is a fine vessel and capable of going to any part of the world."—He doubtless means, by *land* as well as water.

The following passage is extracted from a *saucy dun* in the National Ægis:—

"Our feeble ingenuity is exhausted, in devising "modes of reminding our customers of the necessi- "ty of prompt payment. We are wearied with soli- "citation. Our delinquent subscribers must know "that they are indebted to us—and that we are re- "ally in want of the amount of their bills. If they "are not willing to pay us, their present conduct is "proper. It impresses on us the necessity of re- "sorting to legal means to procure a settlement "of our accounts. We do not solicit patronage. We "have already *patrons* enough to ruin us. We feel "grateful to every gentleman who stops his paper, "and discharges the arrearages."

As each delinquent *patron* of the Ægis, reads this dun, methinks I can hear him exclaim—"What does the fellow mean? Is not Mr Jefferson president, by 162 to 14 votes; and did not our good man Sullivan come within a few hundred votes of being Governor! In such fine times, to be dunned for newspaper debts is too bad!"

Laws of New-York.

AN ACT,

To amend the act entitled "An act relative to the funds of this State, Passed 9th April, 1795."—Passed March 25th, 1805.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That the time limited for the payment of the principal of the Loan-Office monies, specified in the act, entitled "An act relative to the funds of this State," passed 9th April, 1795, shall be, and hereby is extended until the third Tuesday in June, in to the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten: *Provided Nevertheless,* That the annual interest accruing on the said monies shall be paid from year to year in the same manner and under the same regulations and restrictions in case of default in the payment thereof as are contained in the above recited act and the act therein referred to.

AN ACT,

For the inspection of Lumber.—Passed March the 30th, 1805.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That the person administering the government of this State, by and with the advice and consent of the council of appointment, shall appoint, from time to time, whenever it may be necessary, not less than seven nor more than ten inspectors of lumber for the city and county of New-York, two inspectors for the city of Albany, one inspector for the city of Hudson, one inspector for the landing of Kinderhook, and as many more in other parts of this State as may be found necessary, and one of the inspectors for the city and county of New-York, shall be appointed a superintendent and in case of death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the person administering the government of this State for the time being, to fill such vacancy until the pleasure of the council of appointment be known.

And be it further enacted, That the said inspectors before they enter on the duties of their office, shall take the following oath, viz. I do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully, truly and impartially, according to the best of my skill and judgment, execute, do and perform the office and duty of an inspector of lumber (or superintendent) agreeably to the laws of this state relative to the same.

And be it further enacted, That the superintendent shall keep an office in some central part of the city of New-York, where all applications for *inspectors* of lumber shall be made, except in cases where the quantity to be inspected does not exceed five thousand feet superficial measure, and it shall be the duty of the superintendent to give notice, if required, to the inspectors, that are to perform such inspection, always averaging the business as nearly as may be among the inspectors without partiality.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said inspectors to render to the superintendent duplicates of all the bills of lumber, by them inspected or measured: the amount of fees shall be divided by the number of inspectors, one part of such division shall be the fee of the superintendent and the remainder shall be retained by the inspector rendering such duplicates.

And be it further enacted, That the said superintendent shall have power to convene the inspectors as often as he shall think proper, where he shall preside and with the consent of a majority of the inspectors, establish such standard and regulations as shall appear best calculated to carry into effect the true intent and meaning of this act, and no inspector shall employ any deputy to inspect in his name, neither shall they purchase or sell lumber except they may purchase for their own use on pain of forfeiting their office.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said inspectors to measure the full length and bigness of raft timber and spars, except in cases where by express agreement they are required both to measure and inspect, and in all such cases there shall be no other deduction made than what in their judgment is the exact quantity of unsound timber, contained therein; and said inspectors shall render to their employers such bills as shall express whether the lumber has been measured only, or whether it has been both measured and inspected, together with the number of feet contained therein.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons ship on board any ship or vessel for exportation to foreign market any lumber that has not been inspected by some one of said inspectors, he or they shall forfeit and pay for every thousand feet superficial measure the sum of fifty cents, and for every thousand feet cubic measure, the sum of four dollars to be recovered with costs of suit in any court having cognizance of the same, the one half to the use of the poor of the town in which such suit may be had, and the other half to the prosecutor; and if any person other than those appointed by law, shall be convicted of practising the duties of inspectors of lumber, to the injury of said inspectors, such offender shall forfeit to the inspectors ten dollars for every such offence to be recovered as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That the said inspectors shall mark with a marking-iron on all lumber by them inspected, the number of feet contained therein, either in cubic or superficial measure, except on mahogany, red-cedar and live-oak, the number of feet in which shall be expressed in their bills sevally annexed to the number of each log, and all raft timber shall be numbered and the bills made in like manner; and the said inspectors shall be entitled to receive as a compensation for their services the following sums, viz. on all raft timber inspected and measured, for every ton consisting of forty cubic feet, fourteen cents; on all raft timber only measured, for every ton six cents; for every thousand superficial measure of boards, plank and scantling, thirty-seven and an half cents; for every thousand feet superficial measure of mahogany, one dollar; and in all cases where their fees cannot be calculated by reference to this act, the said inspectors may receive whatever compensation their employers freely consent to pay: *Provided* the inspectors first make known the fees allowed by this act.

And be it further enacted, That the act, entitled "An act for the inspection of lumber," passed the twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be and is hereby repealed

And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force for the time of two years from the passing thereof and no longer.

The Struggle:

A CONSTITUTION OR NO CONSTITUTION?

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

ADDRESS.

TO THE

DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

[CONCLUDED]

Under the former federal administration a continual effort had been making to consolidate the state governments, and reduce them all under the absolute subjection of one. The legislature of 1802 wishing to avail themselves of the republican ascendancy and to keep as much as in them lay, the governments distinct and independent of each other, passed a law declaring certain offices, held under the United States, incompatible in the same persons, with offices held under this state: you saw him negative this law, and assign for *reasons*—because—"It appears to me to "intimate an *unreasonable jealousy* and distrust, not "only of the virtuous and great chief magistrate of "the *Union, but also* of the *chief magistrate* of Pennsylvania, both chosen by the people themselves, "and known to be *unequivocally* disposed to secure and promote their happiness"—and because I have a few moths ago persuaded a gentleman not less distinguished for probity than talents "to accept the commission of *Recorder of the city of Philadelphia*;"† but this law was passed by the legislature without his signature.

You have seen him it the same year put his veto upon a bill, entitled—"an act for the recovery of 'debts not exceeding one hundred dollars:' to this he affected to state constitutional objections; but he also offered as reasons the following—because "the jurisdiction would devolve upon persons of incompetent "skill generally speaking in the law"—that magistrates would decide "instead of *independent judges*," and that provisions "should have been made that "the parties might be heard before the magistrates "*by counsel.*"

A law, containing similar provisions, was again passed by the legislature and again negatived by him; but was, afterwards, enacted by a constitutional majority, without his consent.

You have seen him retain in office, persons who had amassed immense fortunes at the public expense, but whose conduct had rendered them obnoxious to the people; persons known to have the disposition and the power to exercise indirect oppression and injustice against such as entertained the political principles upon which the executive came into office.

You have seen him put his veto on a law, taxing an office yielding enormous emoluments, and assigning as reasons, not the ground of the constitution, although that forms a part of the pretext, but because "the compensation to be allowed (about 2,500 dollars) is inadequate to the object and unreasonable "in relation to the officer;" and secondly because it was *encroaching* upon the prerogative of the executive and *circumscribing* the choice "by *rendering it the interest of the officer to resign.*" Yet an act containing a similar principle was again passed, and he suffered it to become a law without his signature.

You have seen him appoint, to offices of honor and profit as well civil as military, persons whose names were scarcely known in Pennsylvania, in preference to men long known, and entitled to confidence for their meritorious services.

It is perfectly within the knowledge of the great body of the people, that one of the first acts of Mr. M'Kean's administration, was the appointment to the station of Attorney General of this commonwealth—to the station of public prosecutor and preserver of the peace and laws, of a man, who had, in a manner scarcely without example in times of peace, violated the laws of the state, and the peace of society, by an attempt to assassinate in open day, an individual who had contributed more perhaps than any other by unwearied and indefatigable zeal, in the public cause, to elevate Thomas M'Kean, to the chair of state.

In 1803 you saw him put his negative upon a bill entitled "an act to authorise any person to erect "mill dams," &c.—and for which he gives *as reasons*, though he admits it would be beneficial because, "It confers too great a power on gentlemen "(justices of the peace,) of that character in general."

Within the present session, he has returned, an act explanatory of the act for the regulation of the payment of costs on indictments, without his signature; but, having kept it beyond the time limited by the constitution, it of course became a law without his consent.

A law establishing a supreme court in the western part of the state, an object much desired by the western portion of our constituents, was passed in the present session, and sent to the Governor for his signature; but it was not returned when we adjourned, and cannot become a law at least till the next session of the legislature.

By the constitution (art. vi. sec. 5.) provision is wisely made that the treasury shall be at all times,

† A. J. Dallas.

and under all circumstances, within the controul of the legislature; but during the federal ascendancy, the constant practice of that party being to throw all effective power, patronage and influence into the hands of the executive, the appointment of the comptroller and register general the only efficient checks upon the treasury, was put into the hands of the governor; and those officers, intended as checks, as well upon him as upon others were rendered liable to removal at his discretion. From this injurious regulation, the state had sustained under former officers, great loss and damage. With a view to bring back the appointment of these officers to the safe ground, intended by their institution, the present legislature passed an act, by a large majority of the house of representatives and by the senate wanting only one vote of two thirds, vesting the appointment in the legislature and repealing the former act; this act also was negatived by the governor, and —he gave *for reasons* the following—"Merit alone "will not secure their reelection." "Having been a "member of as many congresses, conventions, legislative assemblies, and other public bodies as perhaps any gentleman of the United States permit "me to declare, that, from all my experience and "observation, a large public body is not so well qualified to select the *best characters* for subordinate offices as a *single person, responsible, unfettered and independent*." He continues—"*I have no ambition for "power*—but I trust I shall be excused for holding it "as a sacred duty to transmit the constitution (which "approaches as near to perfection as any that ever did or does now exist in the world) *to my successor unimpaired and unshackled* by any act of mine."

Language and sentiments such as these might be employed in countries, where men are born legislators and rulers, or where the monarch or the despot assumes the power of nominating his successor, and determining what may or may not be the constitution—but to you we submit what apprehensions such sentiments ought to excite.

The existing constitution of the state declares and guarantees to the citizens of the commonwealth, the right of addressing the legislature by petition, memorial or remonstrance. Availing yourselves of this right, addresses have been presented to the legislature from various parts of the state praying an amendment or alteration of the constitution; the right to authorise this, rests with the people inherently, yet what has been the language of the magistrate chosen only for three years to execute the laws? We relate it with mortification, but with truth, that he has declared to members of the legislature—"*The promoters of the memorial are rascals and "villians, and the signers liars—it shall never be—I will "not suffer such a thing to take place.*" Fellow citizens what are these menaced means of prevention?—Arms or corruption!—if there are any other means that could be employed to prevent it, we know them not.—and we know our constituents too well to believe, that either the one or the other, or both, could succeed.

In consequence of numerous petitions, and of the universal complaints made against the injurious, vexatious, tedious, and expensive mode in which the administration of the courts of law is conducted, an act was passed by us in the present session, by a large majority, in which the amicable and peaceful principle of arbitration was introduced; and by which provision was made for reducing to a reasonable standard the costs attendant on suits; and for settling light pecuniary disputes without the intervention of a lawyer. This salutary law, which might have obviated many of the complaints, that have induced great numbers to solicit the call of a convention, the governor also returned with his *veto*; and, not content with resisting the wishes of the people in so many points interesting to their peace and happiness, what he gives under the name of reasons, are couched in a style of irony and derision, that forbids all considerations of forbearance or future co-operation with a magistrate, who so much mistakes his duty to the people and to their representatives. He says, "it would be more eligible "for suitors in courts to pay a *certain stipulated sum "of money* to the state for an allowance to have a "trial by jury in the first instance." And in the same style he proceeds to say, that the bill "*should "have been submitted to the several presidents* (of "courts of law) heretofore commissioned, who reside within their former and newly appointed "districts, whether they would accept of the alternative or not."

These sentiments, connected with an opinion expressed, or rather held forth as a menace, in his reasons for negativing an act before mentioned, exhibit very alarming and dangerous tenets, proceeding from an executive, when considered along with other menaces held forth in a less conspicuous but in an equally serious form—"It is incumbent "on me to speak with diffidence; a diffidence I "am persuaded, you gentlemen will partake, when "I recollect that the same question has been in "part debated in the *supreme court* and will probably "soon receive an AUTHORITATIVE decision."

These declarations speak a language that cannot be misunderstood—they are the same dogmas which we have heard uttered in an arrogant and contumelious manner, on the floor of our legislative chamber; which insult the understanding of individuals only to prepare us for general legislative humiliation; which elevate the judges, the mere echoes and creatures of the law, into legislators, and mock the legislature itself; which debase the people's representatives only as a prelude to the degradation of the constitution into an explanatory edict;—and place the discretion of a judge under the pretence afforded by common law, paramount to the instituted law, the constitution, and the people.

This, friends and fellow citizens, is, indeed, a most serious and affecting relation, which we are, after long and patient suffering, forced to lay before you—and the result is, that you must either exercise your suffrages in vindication of your rights, or prepare to bow down and worship an aristocracy of lawyers and a despotism of judges.

After this accumulation of complaints, we should wish to have done—but the measure of complaint would fall far short of the bounds to which duty confines us at this moment—we shall therefore limit ourselves to a few further particulars.

In the same spirit of professional insolence, that has prevailed at the bar and on the bench of this state; one of the judges of the supreme court, who had not been impeached because the evidence taken would not sanction that course of proceeding against him, undertook to address the legislature in a manner that demanded from us the assertion of our rights and privileges, as a protection against premeditated insult; an address was presented by more than two thirds of each branch of the legislature for the removal of the offender.

The executive has not even deigned to make any communication in reply; he has assigned no reasons for his neglect or omission of duty; and on this, as on many similar addresses, for the removal of justices of the peace, against whom enquiries had been instituted in consequence of petitions from various parts of the state, we remain wholly uninformed, and the people who petitioned unredressed.

We have seen him employing the whole weight of his opinion, and the influence of the officers of his appointment, besides an interference with private citizens, to procure the extrication of three judges of the supreme court from an impeachment, who had under colour of the common law, exercised the most daring tyranny and violated the constitution and laws of the state.

And, yet, this is not all—not content with disregarding the wishes of the people, for whose happiness the government is established; not content with resisting the immense majorities of the legislature, on various questions, and in greater numbers of instances than any governor that preceded him, even under the regal government when governors were wholly independent of the people—he has descended to a course of conduct towards the legislature, individually and generally, of which there is no example—he has spoken of them in language the most opprobrious and vulgar—the least assuming and most respectable members who have waited upon him, on public business at hours early, reasonable, and convenient, have been treated by him with indignity and insult.

Whilst measures of this extraordinary nature have been pursued in public, and conduct so indecorous in private, towards the members of the same government, chosen by the same people, for a common purpose, to promote the happiness of the great body of the community—we have seen the executive magistrate surrounded by sycophants and adulators, and escorted into the body of the legislature by men whose pens and purses were used in his vilification; men, who displayed towards him the same hostile carriage and acrimonious asperity that they now direct against the representatives of the people as a passport to his confidence, and as the means of destroying the respectability of republican government through the medium of his intemperance and violence.

Since his reelection he seems to have concerted a systematic opposition to the people, and determined to frustrate as much as in his power, every attempt made by the legislature to correct the errors incidental to human society; to defeat every measure taken to render the the judiciary competent to the due ends of sound justice without sale, denial, or delay; and in numerous instances the interests and wishes of the people have been sacrificed to promote those of a comparatively small number who subsist by the abuses of legal proceedings, to the prejudice of the honest, the industrious, and virtuous of the community.

To a system of administration like this none but men, prepared for subjection to a tyrant could submit; nor can countenance be given to it by any man who entertains the least regard for civil liberty, the least respect for himself, or who is solicitous for the happiness of future generations.

Under circumstances, such as these, fellow-citizens, we should be treacherous to you, and dishonoured in our own eyes, were we to recommend him for your suffrages at the next election—To use his own language, "it would be putting a dagger in the hand of an assassin," to reinstate a man who has rewarded your suffrages with ingratitude, and your forbearance, with indignity, contempt, and defiance. There is no alternative but to renounce *the man or Republican principles*, for both are not to be reconciled: he has deserted you—he has deserted the principles, which carried him in triumph into honor and trust—and taken refuge where he is neither venerated nor beloved—adding to the list of apostates an example to be deplored—but which cannot be commiserated with so much experience before him.

After the most serious deliberation, after weighing with anxiety and patient reflection all that was likely to be the result of every course of proceeding which might be adopted on this occasion; and conscious that not to resist now would be to encourage tyranny hereafter—and that it were better to perish at once than to be degraded under the name of freedom—we have resolved to recommend for your suffrages, a citizen whose character and conduct, in every relation in life, put reproach at defiance, and render him worthy of the Votes of a plain and virtuous people—We recommend to you, for the office of Governor, for the next three years, SIMON SNYDER, of Northumberland county—a man of probity, of excellent Education, of sound, strong, and discriminating understanding, of unassuming manners, whose morals and political conduct are unimpeachable, and who for more than fifteen years of public life has been distinguished for firmness and inflexible integrity.

With such a man for your governor—a farmer, honest, upright, and the persevering advocate of the rights of the people in the worst of times, we have every reasonable ground to hope that the principles of the government will be established in practice, as well as theory, upon foundations that are not to be shaken, and to the consummation of the only end of legitimate government, the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the people.

JOHN STEELE, Chairman.

J. MITCHELL, Secretary.

FROM THE SAME.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICKS.

We have been waiting ſome days to ſee what remarks the friends of governor M'Kean among the democrats would make upon the queer ſtories which our good republican & patriotic legiſlature have been telling about him; but as they ſeem to feel no inclination to the taſk, we muſt e'en make ſome for ourſelves; and in the firſt place we remark that their addreſs differs from moſt democratic productions which we have had the honor of peruſing, inaſmuch as it contains a great deal of truth; and ſecondly, that it very nearly reſembles all other democratic productions, inaſmuch as it contains a great deal of abſurd inconſiſtency, and contradiction.

Now, as to the truth, we cannot but dwell upon it with peculiar ſatisfaction, becauſe when coming from this ſource it appears not only in all its native beauty, but with all the additional charm of *novelty*. We cannot, however, rank under this head the introductory remarks, in which our legiſlators compliment themſelves upon their "*invariable moderation*," their exemplary "*patience and forbearance*," and their declaration that "*principles and not men are the objects of their conteſts.*"—As this is juſt ſuch ſtuff as we can always find in abundance in the Aurora, and other papers of the faction, we paſs it over, and proceed to the account which they give of Mr. M'Kean's original nomination to the office which he at preſent holds. They ſtate it in the following manner.

"At the meeting of a few decided and influential men, to whom the ſelection of a candidate for the office of governor was tacitly referred, ſeveral gentlemen were brought into view from different parts of the ſtate. On the firſt nomination, THOMAS M'KEAN had the leaſt ſupport: many of thoſe who, had aſſembled, were apprehenſive that his AUSTERITY and ARISTOCRATICAL HABITS would render him unſuitable for the chief magiſtrate of an unoſtentatious people; they ſaw in him a man of ſtrong mind, biaſſed by a bigotted attachment to a particular claſs of men, confirmed by years of profeſſion, contention and domination in courts of law."

Here it is acknowledged that while they were extolling the republican ſentiments and manners of Mr. M'Kean, for the purpoſe of promoting him to the chief magiſtracy, they in their hearts conſidered him as *auſtere, ariſtocratical*, and *bigotted*. Now what muſt we think of men, of legiſlators, who begin their addreſs to the people by declaring that "principles and not men have been the objects of their conteſt," and in the next column tell us that they knowingly ſelected for "the chief magiſtrate of an unoſtentatious people," a man notorious for his auſterity and ARISTOCRATICAL HABITS?—For ſhame, gentlemen legiſlators! we always knew that in your political conduct you utterly diſregarded integrity, and principle; but we were not aware that you would have the audacity thus openly to proclaim your depravity. Whether Mr. M'Kean was actually immoral & intemperate in his habits (as is alledged in the Aurora) violent in his paſſions, haughty, domineering, and ariſtocratic in his character and manners, it is not our preſent purpoſe to inquire. It is enough, that by their own confeſſion *they* ſo conſidered him when they ſelected him from all other men in the ſtate to be our chief magiſtrate. Whether they have now a better opinion of Mr. Snyder than they then had of Mr. M'Kean muſt be left to ſome future quarrel to diſcloſe.

After meeting with the above account of the character of Mr. M'Kean at the time he was pitched upon by the democrats for governor, I was curious to ſee what they would find by way of a ſet-off to juſtify the choice of a man of ſuch auſtere and ariſtocratical habits. I ſoon diſcovered it in the cloſe of the ſame paragraph. They ſay "Mr. M'Kean took occaſion to hurl at the heads of '*traitors, tories, refugees and apoſtate whigs*,' a fulmination which exceeded the expectations of the republicans." This was indeed ſufficient to cover a multitude of ſins. It was ſo like the vulgar language of the news-papers of the party that very probably ſome of them really began to imagine that there was ſomething democratic in the man. Of courſe we are told by our legiſlators, "he was taken up and elected by the great body of the farmers of Pennſylvania, in oppoſition to the whole influence of the federal government, the mercantile intereſt, and all that were *ariſtocratical* or diſpoſed to introduce a ſyſtem ſubverſive of freedom." They now think it very hard, and ſo it is indeed, that a man of auſtere and ariſtocratical habits, to whoſe promotion the intereſts of all who were ariſtocratical as well as the mercantile intereſts had been thus ſacrificed by the republican friends of the people, ſhould afterwards be ſo unkind and ungrateful as to think or act in ſuch a manner as to diſoblige them.

FROM THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

AN ECONOMIZATION OF ECONOMICAL ECONOMY.

Give the Carpenter his chips, is an adage as old perhaps as the building of the temple of Jeruſalem, and clearly aſcertains the preſcriptive right which he who faſhions the ſhapeleſs block into ſome eligible form, has to the ſuperfluous parts of which his labour has diveſted it. before it could be rendered uſeful. Not ſo think the rulers of our naval deſtinies at Waſhington. *Economies* have opened their eyes, and enabled them to ſee the real utility of every thing, and even to calculate what may be *ſaved to the people by the proper appropriation* of the laſt ſhaving from a top-gallant ſtudding-ſail boom, or the parings of an enſign ſtaff for a Gun-boat, with as much arithmetical preciſion as they can aſcertain the *economy* of conquering, *with the leaſt competent force*, an enemy at the diſtance of four or five thouſand miles, of whoſe ſituation and reſources they are equally ignorant and unwilling to be informed. They have diſcovered that *chips* will make almoſt as good a fire as wood which is paid for by the cord: and juſtly think that it would be keeping a very conſiderable ſum of money in the pockets of the ſovereign people, to deprive the Ship Carpenters at the navy yard of the immemorial right of all their profeſſion to the *chippings* of the timber upon which they work, for the glory of the nation, and the diſcomfiture of Tripoli. Hence an order of the *Honourable* the ſecretary of the navy, that the *chips* ſhould be reſerved for the benefit *of the people* of the United States. This new *economy* of our adminiſtration *(that thing of ſhreds)* produced no ſlight degree of emotion in the navy-yard, but the firmneſs of our great men would not give way; and the ſtrange ſpectacle was exhibited, during the ſeverity of the laſt winter, of the carpenters hauling acroſs the Eaſtern branch, on the ice, the wood which was neceſſary to keep their families warm after having collected it at conſiderable expence of labour, time, and money; while the refuſe of that on which they worked in the yard (and which by univerſal uſage they have been taught to look upon even as a part of their wages) was thrown into the unfilled wharves as rubbiſh, or carried to the Marine barracks. This is one inſtance of the nature of the ſavings mad by our preſent rulers, whoſe whole attention has been given to matters of detail equally frivolous; and who ſeem indeed incapable of any thing on a more enlarged ſcale.

Hudson, *June* 18.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Stephen Arnold had his trial at the late circuit in Otsego, and was convicted. He is to be executed on the 19th July.

Two negro slaves were lately sentenced to be hung at Martinsburgh, Virginia, for robbing a man of 49 dollars and 75 cents.

An act has been passed by the legislature of Connecticut, subjecting Bank and other Stock of incorporated companies, to *attachment* and *execution*.

LATE FOREIGN.

By the ship John Morgan, London papers to the 1st of May have been received at New-York.

The king of Spain has formally recognized Bonaparte as king of Italy.

The British Government has announced the blockade of the ports of Cadiz and St. Lucar.

It was reported in London, on the 1st of May, that Lord Nelson, with his whole fleet, was at anchor in Cadiz roads, where he was blockading the Toulon squadron.

From London Papers to the 18th of April, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

On the 14th instant just as the House of Commons received the usual summons to attend the Commission in the Upper House, it was intimated that his majesty would be ready to receive, at four o'clock the Resolutions respecting Lord Melville, at St. James's Palace. From the earliness of the hour, and the shortness of the notice, not more than half a dozen Members were in full dress.

A circumstance has come to our knowledge, which induces us to suppose that any extraordinary ceremony was not expected by his Majesty. We are assured that his Majesty, when receiving the resignation of Viscount Melville, tendered by Mr. Pitt, was graciously pleased to say, that "notwithstanding the clamour that had been raised against that Nobleman, he trusted his faithful commons would soon see reasons to express an opinion that his Lordship had acquitted himself with the utmost anxiety for the welfare and salvation of the British Empire." This communication has been made to us from good authority. It is the more remarkable, as a belief generally prevailed that the Noble Personage in question had lost ground in the Royal favour.

Lord Melville's resignation was accompanied by a long explanatory letter, to which a certain Personage returned a very kind as well as gracious answer.

The Cork Mercantile Chronicle of Wednesday the 10th inst. contains the following extraordinary article :—

"We are sorry to be informed, that a dispatch had arrived at the Castle of Dublin on Monday evening, stating the capture of transports with the 15th, 90th, and 96th regiments on board, and a part of the convoy. This news is understood to have left the West Indies the 6th of March."

We understand that the dispatches received by Government on Monday are of such a nature, as to bear us out completely in the opinions we have from time to time advanced on the probability, or rather the certainty of Russia giving us effectual aid in the contest in which we are engaged.

Extract of a private letter from Hamburg, April 12.

"The city of Lubeck has offered the French 100,000 marcs banco; but, on condition that they should be allowed to deduct from that sum the interest of the last loan, and receive security that no more should be required of them, during the occupation of Hanover by the French troops. It is said that they were encouraged to insist on their demands by a very favourable letter from the King of Prussia; as also by a letter from the Prussian Minister Hardenburg to General Bernadotte, entreating him no longer to molest and obstruct the trade of the city of Lubeck. The French General, however, has refused to accept the sum offered, and demands 200,000 marcs banco. The Senate has assembled to deliberate on this demand, and has positively refused to comply with it, in expectation of being supported by the King of Prussia.

"We are assured here that the proposals made to Russia on the part of France, under the mediation of Prussia, have not been accepted by the former Court, as Russia will listen to no propositions but such as are compatible with the general interests and peace of Europe."

It is said that the Court of Naples has given to that of France, new assurances with regard to its neutrality; that it has engaged no longer to furnish provisions to the English fleet in the Mediterranean; and has undertaken to maintain the French troops in the Neapolitan States.

The Court of the Thuilleries has not yet gone into mourning for the late Queen Dowager of Prussia. As a prelude to their observance of this ceremonial, a demand has been transmitted to the French Resident at Berlin, to know how that court will conduct itself in case of the demise of any of the august Bonaparte family.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman who lately arrived in this country from the city of Santo Domingo to his friend in New-York, which mentions that General Ferrand has issued a Proclamation declaring that the captains and crews of all vessels who should thereafter be found trading with the revolted negroes, or bound to or coming from any ports in their possession, should suffer death; and that orders have been given for carrying the object of the proclamation into effect with all possible rigour. The source from whence we derive this information is so respectable as to leave in our minds not a doubt of its correctness. *(Mer. Adv.)*

In conformation of an article under the New-York head, relative to American claims on Spain, we have it in our power to state, that information of an important nature has been received in this city from Madrid, corroborating the account that none of those claims would be paid, and that discussions of so serious a nature had taken place between the Spanish Court and our Ambassador, as rendered it probable that the latter would speedily retire from that kingdom. *(Gaz. U. States.)*

The London editors, we observe, are greatly divided in opinion relative to the delinquency of Lord Melville. The *Courier* (a print devoted to the Pitt party and very ably conducted) says expressly, "that the chief wish of the opposition and the partizans of Lord St. Vincent, is less to ruin Lord Melville than to destroy Mr. Pitt." The same paper speaks confidently, that when an investigation of Melville's conduct shall have been made, he will be proved to have had no share in the profits. Other papers employ a very different language, and charge him with base & highly criminal peculation. Whatever may be the result of this affair one thing is clear—if his Lordship has not participated in the profits, but his friend only, he has carried his friendship much farther than a sense of duty, or the laws of his country would warrant.

[*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*]

The editor of *The Bee* (who keeps a contiual *buzzing* about our State Government) is offended because Gov. Trumbull, in his late Speech, recommended "*attention to the morals and religion of School-masters;*" and attributes it to the Governor's fears that School-masters might "*inculcate republican principles.*" This is perfectly in character—Those principles which Holt terms 'republican,' thrive best where 'morals and religion' are held in contempt; and not only Holt, but the cause of democracy has every thing to fear from their being held in estimation. [*Connecticut Gazette.*]

Capt. Fowler, of the brig Jane, from St. Croix, is the bearer of very important intelligence. He informs us, that accounts had been received there from Grenada, brought by Mr. Cooper, a respectable resident at St. Croix, that 17 sail of French line of battle ships, 10 frigates and other vessels, with 20,000 troops on board, had arrived at Martinique, from Cadiz: and that two or three days afterwards (about the 25th of May) this report was confirmed by Capt. Fairchild, of the brig James, of New-Haven, who arrived at St. Croix in 48 hours from Dominica, with this addition that the day before his departure he saw 4 sail of the line and 2 transports pass Dominica, steering to the Northward. This intelligence, Capt. Fowler informs us, obtained general belief at St. Croix.

A gentleman who reached town yesterday from Philadelphia informs us that a vessel had arrived there on Sunday, from the West-Indies with a corroboration of the above account—and that he saw it posted on the books of the coffee-house.

[*Mercantile Advertiser.*]

Capt Graham, in 14 days from Tortola, informs us that while he was getting under way the British sloop of war Heureux, Capt. Younghusband, came off the harbor, hoisted signals, and fired several guns. He then hoisted his boat with the intention of going on shore, but was met by another from the garrison, to whom he delivered some dispatces, and then returned to his ship which made sail immediately. On this all the British merchant vessels made instant preparations for their departure, and three or four of them had got out of the harbor while Capt. G. was in sight. An express had arrived at Tortola three days before Capt. G. sailed, with intelligence that a French and Spanish fleet, consisting of 16 or 17 sail of the line had arrived to windward of that island: that a frigate in 19 days from England had brought important dispatches to Barbaboes; and that Lord Nelson with the whole of his fleet was on his way to the West-Indies.

To Correspondents.

"A CONSTITUTIONAL FEDERALIST," received too late for this week.

"D." unavoidably postponed.

"M. L." shall take his turn in due course.

Our *Athenian* correspondent cannot be gratified.

The Knot.

MARRIED,

At Reading, Connecticut, Mr. CURTIS B. MARVIN, merchant, of this city, to Miss. HULDAH READ, of the former place.

At Claverack, by the Rev. Mr. Gepherd, Mr. CONRAD GAUL, to the amiable Miss POLLY WALTENMIRE, daughter of Mr. Michael Waltenmire.

The Knell.

At Litchfield, Conn. Mrs. MARY TALLMADGE, aged 41, the amiable and esteemed consort of the Hon. Benj. Tallmadge, Esq.

In this city, on Tuesday, June 11, Mr. DAVID COOP, Brewer, in the 67th year of his age.

On Saturday last, Mrs ELIZABETH GIFFORD, consort of Mr. Humphrey Gifford, in the 46th year of her age.

At Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, on the 28th ult. Mr. WILLIAM JENKINS, late of this city, aged 35 years.

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

[IN CONTINUATION.]

As lovers never can forget
The hour when they again shall meet,
So I, enraptur'd with your honor,
Could not delay one minute longer;
But come as swift as dog, when good luck
Puts him on track of skunk or woodchuck.
And now, if you have no objections,
I'll recommence my sage reflections.
But as my time is short, I purpose
Not far to dive below the surface,
But only touch on what I ween
By blindest eye is fairly seen.
And first, I must again observe
Your case my pity well deserves;
For long by trouble you've been hedg'd in,
And seem, at last, completely wedg'd in.
In such a pinch there's reason ample,
I think, to follow Holt's example.
Finding his customers fast failing,
Because the *bee* was sadly ailing,
Our friend, to make the rest stick by,
Resolv'd a fire-new plan to try.
Last week he tells his generous friends
That he'd resolv'd to make amends,
And lest his friends should doubt the truth
Of what he'd promis'd from his youth,
Declares, that of the *old* instead,
He'd sent to purchase a *new head*.
Now it is plain to me, that you
Had better this sage plan pursue;
For as you cannot lose, 'tis plain,
Like Holt, you're almost sure to gain.
And don't forget, since now I state it,
A *new heart*, too, to regulate it.
For none, I trow, at most, but few do
Need such a rudder more than you do.
It seems, my friend, as if ill luck,
Had fast upon your shoulders stuck,
For late you try'd, with might and main,
To sell your press, but all in vain;
Perhaps you meant, had you succeeded,
To pay your debts, (a thing much needed.)
But fate ne'er meant, that like your neighbor,
You should get bread by *honest* labor——
Besides, a numerous host of foes
Throng round you like a flock of crows,
And fain would make us, by their racket,
Believe you need a streaked jacket.
Among the foremost, *Coleman* stands,
With satire's lashes in his hands,
And even bares your very bones,
Nor heeds your sighs, your tears, your groans,
But whips till e'en stern justice, sighing,
Exclaims enough, enough, he's dying.
Now, were I you, I'd not endure it,
Since there are ways enough to cure it;
For sure a man of your reflection,
Must keep it still in recollection,
How you declar'd, when such a stir
Was made respecting Col. Burr,
That 'twould be virtuous to creep,
When he lay buried fast in sleep,
And shoot, or stab him, or his throat cut,
As we the throat of sheep or goat cut.
Now I'd advise you, some dark night,
When all is screen'd from mortal sight,
To slily creep to where his bed is,
And noting where the villian's head is,
Let pistol whisper in his ear,
Then take to heels; you've nought to fear.
By doing this, you'll plainly teach
You mean to practise what you preach.
But Coleman's not the only dog
That barks at *Democratic hog*,
E'en those, who, warm'd with friendship's fire,
Once wallow'd with you in the mire,
Now raise the bristles on their back,
And frothing rush to the attack.
O could I shew my indignation,
As I now feel an inclination,
I'd make your honor's eye-balls stand out,
As far as gold from miser's hand out.
But who has language to describe
The villainy of that base tribe,
Who could for gold, their conscience barter,
And give the Merchants' Bank a charter;
A bank, in toto, own'd by feds,
Who ought by right to lose their heads,
And who, you've oft prognosticated,
Would strip democracy stark naked;
And turn her out, *horrendum dictu*
To starve unpitied, *sine victu*.
But you have acted well your part,
And bravely fought with head and heart.
Full many a mile, with zeal most fervent,
You rode attended by your *servant*,
And with a face of brass steer'd straight in
To rule the house, then legislating,
And took your station, as I'm told,
As did your *master* once of old;
Who, Milton tells us, touch'd with fear,
Squat like a toad, at Eve's right ear.
And there, with guile, he fill'd her head full
Of visions strange and matter dreadful.
But when your arts could nought avail
To drag your brethren by the tail,
You thought to try one more expedient,
To make the *Governor* obedient.
For sure, said you, "the last election
"My part I acted to perfection:
"I fought, ly'd, sweat, strain'd every nerve
"'Gainst Burr, his honor's cause to serve;
"And now, quite passing strange 'twould be,
"Should he refuse to work for me."—
But strange it is byond conception,
Your worship met a dog's reception;
So sneaking off, like cudgel'd spaniel
You hasten'd quickly to your kennel.
You now have learn'd a thing, I trow,
Which thousands learned long ago;
That democrats, from head to foot
Are, *morally*, as black as soot.
And, to your honor, be it sounded
You seem'd "confusion worse confounded,"
When, to your brethren it seem'd good,
To leave you sticking in the mud,
You curs'd, you rav'd, you bawl'd corruption,
Like Ætna making an eruption.
And to your honor be it said,
Your worship still keeps open head;
And I'd advise you not to shut it,
Till all the scoundrels kick the the bucket.
It seems your honest, open dealing
Brought these choice fellows to their feeling.
For when from bag you let the cats out
To hunt these mischief-making rats out,
They being numerous, in a minute
Caught up the bag, and tied you in it.
But how you will get out again, sir,
Is not the labor of my brain, sir.
But O, what vengeance you have made
To fall upon the Governor's head!
You have deserted him, and justly.
But why? his honor left you firstly.
Here you have shewn what noble spirit,
From sires illustrious you inherit.
But there's a friend, whose bright serene soul
Clings to you still like vine to bean pole.
And furthermore, the eyes of adders,
Compar'd with his, are merely shadows;
And strange to tell, these but in part,
Betray the feelings of his heart.
Count but his favor, and you stand
As firm as gun-boat on dry land.
I hope, although you much have smarted,
You're not inclin'd to feel down-hearted;
For fortune, when you least expect it,
May come and hug you round the neck yet.
Keep up good courage then, I say, sir,
But lest I should intrude, good day, sir.

C.

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